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Although I have obtained a good many specimens, I do not know of any being found here by any one else, and I do not think it has been found in bloom elsewhere on the coast, although botanists have searched for it in many localities.

There is another species, *Phyllospadix Scouleri*, that was collected in imperfect specimens at Vancouver, and at the mouth of Russian river, but had never been found south of there, or indeed anywhere for several years, until this year, my husband, who is my associate in all my collecting, and without whose untiring assistance I could accomplish but little in field work, has found a specimen with pistillate blossoms. The leaves of this plant are broader than those of *P. Torreyi*, ribbon-like and three-nerved; the peduncles are short and with a single spathe.

Our *Zostera* is somewhat different from that of the Atlantic coast, the leaves nearly one-half inch wide and ten to thirteen nerved; the fruit is also larger than the eastern form. California is a land of large products, which may in some measure explain this fact; but our plant is considered a new variety by Rev. Thomas Morong, who describes it under the name *Zostera marina*, var. *latifolia*.

Strasburger's Laboratory.

DOUGLAS H. CAMPBELL.

The laboratory is not at all pretentious, and is fitted up in the plainest possible manner. In company with the zoological and palæontological laboratories, it occupies an old building known as the "Poppelsdorfer-Schloss," originally the dwelling of some dignitary or other, and not specially adapted to its present purpose. It is a large square building, enclosing a central circular court, around which a gallery, level with the second story, is built, by means of which access is had to the various rooms.

The building is finely situated at the head of a magnificent double avenue of horse-chestnuts, some half-mile in length, which forms the favorite promenade of the citizens of Bonn. Three sides of the building are included in the botanical garden, which is a very good one.

In the garden there is a very good collection of hardy plants, and besides some half-dozen green-houses and con-

servatories containing a large and varied collection of tender plants. Among these is a large palm-house containing some very fine examples, and a smaller circular building, in which beautiful specimens of the *Victoria regia* and other water-lilies were blooming when I first arrived. These have all been removed, however, to make room for other plants.

One of the smaller houses is devoted principally to orchids; the contents of the others are of a more miscellaneous character. Thus it can be seen that there is abundant material for work.

The laboratory itself consists of a series of small rooms, two of which Professor Strasburger uses as his own laboratory and study, and a large one which is occupied by the classes engaged in general work. This latter is at present closed, as the work of the more elementary classes is carried on for the most part during the summer semester.

The laboratory appliances are for the most part of a very simple description, except in the matter of reagents, of which there seems to be an endless variety; but of physiological apparatus there is very little—at least, visible.

Professor Strasburger is an extremely satisfactory teacher. There are so few of us in the laboratory at present that he has time to follow our work closely, and is always ready with helpful suggestions.

One has but to look at him to see that he is a man engrossed heart and soul in his work. He is a man of about forty-three years of age, though looking somewhat older; of medium height, very thin, and with peculiarly strongly marked aquiline features. His whole appearance is indicative of overwork.

As a lecturer he is clear and concise, but the course of lectures that I have been hearing has been chiefly, so far, on a not very interesting subject to me—methods of bacteria culture—and so I can hardly claim to have heard him at his best.

His assistant, Dr. Johow, is a much younger man, and, to judge from what I saw of his work, an able one. He spent about a year in the West Indies with Schimper, who is probably now on his way here from Brazil. I believe he is expected here about the first of January, and will give some lectures this semester.

Of course, my principal object in coming here was to get hold of some of Strasburger's methods, and as he is very obliging, and ready to give help, my hopes have been fully

realized. It is one thing to read directions about making a preparation, and another to have all the steps explained minutely by one who is thoroughly versed in the subject. If anything is wrong, it is so much easier to be told where the trouble is than to have to make it out for one's self!

Some time ago I had an opportunity of examining some of Strasburger's own preparations of nuclear-division. They were from the embryo-sacs of *Fritillaria* and *Galanthus* and were stained with sopranin. It would be impossible to imagine anything more definite and clearly colored. I had not supposed it possible to fix and stain anything so perfectly.

From what I have said, you can easily see that I feel fully repaid for coming here.

Chippeway Plant Names.

L. H. BAILEY, JR.

During a recent visit to the extreme northern portion of Minnesota, under the auspices of the Geological and Natural History Survey of that State, I had occasion to acquire some of the plant names of the Chippeways. These names were obtained from two men—Pasheton'egweb and Mimash'gawab—who could speak tolerable English. In accordance with custom in writing Indian names, I have employed *e* for the first sound of *a*. In the middle of a syllable this sound of *e* is much shortened; *i* usually has the sound of *e*; *g* and *k* are interchangeable, the sound which they represent being nearly a medium between them, and often partaking also of the sound of *n*. *Ngk* often represents very nearly the sound represented by *g* or *k*. *Ans*, a pure French-like nasal with the sound of *s* retained, is a diminutive; *min'nis*, island, *min'nisans*, little island; *sag'ime*, mosquito, *sag'imans*, little mosquito (“sand fly”).

Anibi'shan, *Plantago* major. This word appears to be used also to designate leaf or foliage in general.

Shin'kwag (pl. *shinkwa'kwag*), *Pine*. Appears to be applied to both *Pinus resinosa* and *P. Strobus*.

Wi'gob, *Tilia Americana*. We find *b* here has much the sound of *p*.

Wi'kwas, *Betula papyracea*.

Mitig'omish, *Quercus macrocarpa*.

Bima'tig, *Vine*.